Mayor's Office.

THE OFFICIAL CORBUTTION CASE—CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL OF MR. RAY, THE STREET INSPECTOR. A further investigation of the above case was had yesor. This day testimony was taken for the defence. and seven other witnesses examined by Mr. Busteed and

Patrick Coyle was the first person called, who was sworn and said—I am keeper of a junk shop at 24 Brooms atreet; I am acquainted with hir Kay, and have worzed for him; I snow Mr. Kuln, the foreman for Mr. Ray; I casw him every day during the month of March, 1855; I have seen him (Kubn) so much intoxicated that he would give me two or three tickets instead of one; I have seen him intoxicated more than once.

By the Mayor—I have worked as cartman for Ray three or four months; I never paid Ray say money.

Edward Kelly said, being sworn—I drive a horse and carr; I have known Mr. Ray about two years; I know Anthony Kuhn, and have known him about four years; I have seen bim drunk frequently, so drunk that he could not walk the streets; I have seen him tipsy this year.

Anthory Kubn, and have known him about four years; I have seen thim drunk frequently, so drunk that he could not walk the streets; I have seen him tipsy this year.

By the Mayer—I know Kuhn very well; I have drank with him very often; I knew him to carry off a lot of private stuff (clay) and get drunk on the moose; I used to drink, but now I am a temperance man, I have heard people speak specins thim; I doe't know of his being charged with any crime; he is pret; y ugly in his temper; as for his character for honesty, while I was under him everything he could catch he would want to grab.

Joseph Saselfeldt, being aworn, said—I have seen Kuhn drink several-times.

By the Mayor—I don't know anything further about Kulm's character than what I saw of him as tas foreman; he did not like me because I was Protestant and he was Catholic; I did not keep his company; the Germans used to associate with him.

James Noonam, being sworn, said—I am a laboring man; I have Ray about four years and Kuhn about four months; I have never seen ¡Kuhn drank; oas day I saw a man named Corties, give him a bottle of brandy, of which he drank.

By the Mayor—I have known Kubn for about four months; I have never seen ikuhn drank; Kuhn is in the habit of taking a little; in fact, he and I have often known thing of his character.

a Thos. Fitzsimmons—I know Ray and Kukn; Kuhn is in the habit of taking a little; in fact, he and I have often known the heart was a state of the saw him drunk the year, yes, and within the last two months; I have seen him so drunk as not to be able to stand; he and I were near falling once, for we were both drunk at the time; I take a drop now and again, whenever; it's convenient; I have never seen anything bad in Kuhn except that he would get intoxicated a little at times, and was fond of the bottle; but I heard some carimen say he took bribes sometimes.

Henry Wurtmann, being sworn, said—I have known Kuhn for two years; I do not know much about his character; I was formerly in the grocery business and Ray's superi

Intelligence was received at the Mayor's office, at an early hour yesterday morning, of a dreadful row on board of the ship William Stetson, bound for Quebec. It seems that while lying in the stream off Bedice's Island, the first, second and third mates of the vessel, assisted by with belaying pins, beating them, and causing one of the crew, whose name is Thomas Keef, to jump overboard. Keef would have been crowned but for the mauly efforts of a boatman named John Hughes, who picked him up and brought him to the city. The cause of the quarrel is supposed to be a refusal by the crew to obey the orders of some of the officers. According to the statement of Keef, the crew, consisting of about twenty hands, aver since they boarded the vessel received what considered very bed treatment from the officers, who broke open the chests of the saliors to see if they had concealed any liquor among their clothing, and gave them the very worst description of cist. The affair occurred about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Previous to this, between 2 and 3 o'clock, the second mate went into the forecastle of the ship and ordered the crew to turn out and man the windlass. About half an hour after the sallors were up and dressed, and the three mates went into the mand showed the crew out on deck, without meeting any resistance. Here, however, the crew were so frightened at what had passed, that they refused to go it he ship under weigh, knowing what they might expectif they continued the voyage, and were all ordered to go aft by the first mate. They were then asked, in the presence of the captain and pilot, if they intended to put the ship under weigh; but they still resolutely refused, saying that they would not sail on board the ship. Keef and two others were then put in irons. The rest of the crew were she upon by the officers, knocked down and severely beaten. Keef says that one of the officers at upon by the officers, knocked down and severely beaten. Keef says that one of the officers struck him on the head and face, and knocked him off the main deck between decks, where he remained for about ten minutes, bleeding and unable to move. When he recovered he went on deck, and found the hands at work. The first mate, on seeing him on deck, few at him with a belaying pin, with the intention of again beating the cook and steward, rushed forward upon the crew with belaying pins, beating them, and causing one of

U. S. CONSULATE, LEIPSIC, June 3, 1855.

receive your communication bearing date April 12, 1855. The day after, on the 11th of May, I applied to Mons. De Buert, Minister of Foreign Affairs at Dresden. I transmitted to Mons. De Buert your letter in copy and translation, and did so likewise to several agents of emigration in this city.

The only answer I received from Mons. De Buert, so late as on the 30th of May, I hasten to transmit to your Honor. On the second page of the present a copy of my letter to Mons. De Buert, on the third and fourth pages his Excellency's reply.

letter to mons. De nacre, on the third and fourth pages his Excellency's reply.

As for myself I never had anything to do with emi-grants te the United States. I was offered five dollars in gold to be paid me for one individual, yet I refused dis-dainfully to receive a cent from these poor indigents, to whom I would rather spend a trifle to assist them on

to whom I would rather spend a trifle to assist them on their way.

Referring to the fourteen Mecklenburg criminals, who in 1846 appeared in the consulate at Hamburg, who in 1846 appeared in the consulate at Hamburg, who good and sufficient passports from their government, Saxony is an honorable government, where such outprageous measures could not be expected. At the time when the Mecklenburg prisoners were set free, I addressed to the Hon J. Buchanan, then (Oct. 31, 1846,) Secretary of the Pepartment of State, a longer letter, in which I gave a passage that might prove of salutary effect. I am obliged to detach it, as the present page does not permit so much space; I shall annex it and mark it thus **.

To save the mail of this day via Liverpool, I hope soon

thus **.

To save the mail of this day via Liverpool, I hope soon to transmit to your Honor the replies I expect from the agents of emigration.

With great consideration, I have the honor to subseribe, as your Honor's most obedient servant,

J. G. FLUGEL, U. S. Consul.

TO THE HON. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the city of New York.

To the Hon. Fereando Wood, Mayor of the city of New York.

* Copy in extract from a letter dated October 31, .1846, addressed to the Hon. James Buchanan, then Secretary of State, vis.—

Further, an article from the Constitutionnel of the 23d inst., which at first sight appears but as a mere hoax; yet similar things have happened, and may further happen. I know not how much of the matter may be true, for I have not had the time to correspond with Mr. Cuthbert about it; yet the article may be considered as monitory that the most acrupalous circumspection is to be exercised in the signing of passports. It would be well that every emigrant should have his passports signed by the respective consuls of the country he emigrates from, to be repreduced at the American Consulate in the ports. The polies in the interior of Germany (in all the States) is sufficiently rigilant upon suspicious characters; yet the American Consul ought to control them, too. But the fee for passports, if not given gratis, ought not to exceed twenty five cents. I have spoken more at length in my letter to his Excellency.

N. B.—In one of my epistelary communications to the Department of State—I cannot find the year or date just now—I gave the cauton, "Boware or the German emigrants!" Their intention is to form a we (State of) Germany, which unquestionably may prove most derimental to the American Union, especially in a political point of view.

*Your Honor will observe that Leipsie is an inland city.

"Your Honor will observe that Leipsie is an inland city, although my commission tays that my appointment was for the period Leipsie.

Letter from J. G. Flugel to Mons. De Buert, Saxon Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dresdag:—

Elersic, May 11, 1855.

HONORABLE BARON, HIGHLY RESPECTED MINISTER:—
Under date of yesterday I received a letter from the Mayor of New York, a copy and translation of which I have the honor to send you enclosed.

I have cencluded it proper to inform you of it, and most respectfully to request your Excellency to give me some information about the matter, as I am totally unacquainted with affairs relative to emigrants.

Allow me to present to you the assurance of the esteem with which I have the honor to subscribe myself your Excellency's most obedient servant,
J. G. FLUG St. U. S. Consul, Leipsic.

Reply from his Excellency, Mons. De Buert, Saxon

J. G. FLUGSL, U. S. Consul, Leipsic.

Reply from his Excellency, Mons. De Buert, Saxon

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dresden:—

DRESDEN, May 27, 1855.

In reply to your inquiries relative to emigrative to North America, asked in your letter of the 11th, of this month, I have to state that the government of Saxony have never emigrated their paupers or criminal effenders

either to North America or any other country; such a thing has not even been throught of. Emigration from here is not of very frequent occurrence, and the emigrants de not belong to the agricultural class of the population.

There is no law here against emigration; there is only a surveillance over the emigration agents, who have to be recommended by a commercial house of high standing in Hamburg and Bremen, and who give bonds before they are primited to engage in that business.

You see, therefore, that the request concerning emigration is not applicable to Saxony. If, however, you wish to know some particulars relative thereto, you will please address yourself directly to the agents.

TOON SUERT,

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

To Dr. J. G. Fluggi, United States Consul.

The Kansas Meeting That Was No Meeting Dissolving Vizw of Saw Mills, Printing PRESSES, ETC.

The Rev. Mr. Starr, who has recently returned to the North from Kanras, delivered a lecture on Thursday evening, at the Tabernacie, giving an account of the physical condition of Kansas—the difficulties which had discouraged Northern emigrants—the resolute and determined character of the Missourians in electmating the Kansas Emigration lesgues—the want of saw-mills, &c., &c.; and promised on the following (Friday) even-ing, to give an account of his expulsion from the Territory. Our reporters were at the Tabernacle at half-past seven o'clock last evening, and found at the outer

THE FRIENDS OF KANSAS

The "friends" in this city-in the sense of the an ouncement-are not legion, if the number then in the much as they did not appear in a more formidable array than seven persons, all told—of whom three were reporters. One by one a few more, including one lady, dropped in, and at 8 o'clock there were present within the ball twenty-three persons, exclusive of a group as sembled in the vestibule, and of whom Mr. Joe Blunt was the centre, discoursing on the merits of saw mills, log wagens and what not. In the course of the next quarter of an hour another lady and some half dezen more gentlemen came to relieve somewhat the deserted appearance of the Tabernacle. Here there was but a very poor chance for

the thirty persons present, including the aforesaid two ladies, said:

Ladies and Gentlemen—in consequence of the insufficient notice given of this meeting—nens of the papers but two (and they only the Times and Tribune) having announced the fact that a lecture was to take place here to night—it has been concluded to have a meeting on Tuesday night next, in this place, for the purpose of Mr. Starr continuing his remarks, of which notice is to be given in all the papers.

The announcement was received with much gratification, particularly by the reporters.

The rev. Mr. Starr and place, for the ideal of a martyr—then came forward and said:—Permit me, if you please, to return thanks to you for your having come here to night. It is a practice of mine, from which I have never deviated till the present occasion, to always give the peeple who come in stormy weather—no matter how few—any benefit they may derive from hearing me; but the friends of the cause think it better to adjourn the meeting—and, Providence permiting, I hope to be here on Tuesday night, and hope to have a full house. I am obliged to you for your coming.

From a charitable, good natured feeling towards Mr.

coming.

From a charitable, good natured feeling towards Mr.
Starr, and considering that he is a stranger and avowed himself unacquainted with the philosophy of advertising in New York, we give him the benefit of this notice.

The Police Commissioners,

The Police Commissioners held a session for the trial of cases, at the Mayor's office, yesterday afternoon. At four o'clock his Honor Mayor Wool took the chair, and was assisted by the Hon. Recorder Smith. There was a large crowd of people in attendance.

THE CASE OF POLICEMAN DANIEL LINN.
The case of policeman Daniel Linn was first called.
Mr. Phillips appeared for Linn, and requested that it Mr. Phillips appeared for Linn, and requested that it should be proceeded with. Mr. Linn was now suspended from the performance of duty for the past four months, and wished for an opportunity of vindicating himself. His Honor the Recorder stated that Judge Stuart was not present, and no papers or affidavits that he, the Recorder, had seen, had been presented against Mr. Liun, and the only knowledge he had of the charge was what he had heard from the Judge (Stuart) in a conversation when Esker was arrested. He did not wish to take any setion in the case, but would refer the matter to the Mayor.

Mayor Wood did not feel inclined to discharge the complaint against Linn.

CASE OF POLICEMEN WELLS, NEILSON, CHURCH AND HANRATTY, OF BLEVENTH PATROL DISTRICT. quite a sensation. The policemen are charged with hav-ing, about the 5th of this month, entered the house of Mr. Lindener, a German, in avenue C, in an unbecoming

wife on a charge, as they allege, of his (the husband) and others, having discharged firearms from the windows of his house, in riolation of a city ordinance. They were also charged with maltreating Mrs. Lindoner when Mr. Tomilisson appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Andrews for the desendants. The case was now on cross-examination of the original affidarits made by Mr. and Mrs. Lindener and their witnesses.

She recognizes Hanratty, Neolson and Church, as being present on the day complained of; they came to arrest her, she said, but at first they did not lay hands on her; they took away a box, two guns, and other things, and went off; they remained away about fifteen minutes and again returned; they then took hold of her, all three of them; she did not resist, but cried out for help; they did not wait for her to dress herself; the first time she asked them to show their warrant, or else she would not go, but on the second occasion she would have gone if dressed; she thinks there were four officers preent; she did not kick Nelson in the face before he attempted to arrest her; she is certain that she did not kick at one of the officer's head before they took her by the feet; she hed a fit of convulsions when they took her from the house [the pistol that was fired out of the window was here exhibited, and was a toy pistol, with a cork is the muzzle, dick, and was a toy pistol, with a cork is the muzzle, dick, and was a toy pistol, with a cork is the muzzle, they two even bed; much of the property never was returned; they found a silver box containing pawn tickets of a triesda. When we have to the man of the town of the window; some patterns of the passed gone when the other was a gift to her, and she cannot fir its value; the watch, which was pawned, and the ticket of which was in the box, were worth \$70; the officers were told that the box did not belong to her.

To Mr. Tomilison—Nellison, and all the police, runmaged around the room.

Edward lindener sworn and cross-examined—Is a gunmaker, and works at his o

The Eagle and Gotham Clube played a ma'ch yester-day at the Red Heuse, Harlem. The game was short, and not well played—four innings settled the business, and used the Esgles up, with only three runs. The On the Eagle side, Armfield, first base; Hyart, second base; and Cowan, short field, showed the best; and on the Gotham side, the best play was from T. Van Cott, the pitcher; Vale, behind; Teed, short field, and Cudlipp, long field. After the game, a pleasant hour was spent by the Gotham entertaining the Eagle Club and their friends. The following Clubs were represented:— The Knickerbocker, by A. H. Drommond; Empire, by J. Haydock; and a new club—the Baltic—by W. H. Taylor, the President, who made a very humorous speech on the occasion of his first introduction. This club organized every Monday and Thursday. Mr. C. Cornell is the Secretary. The result of the day's play is as follows :-

EAGLE CLUB.

Runs.

O T. Van Cott....

Coroners' Inquests.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE BOWERY THEATRE .-Coroner Hilton held an inquest yesterday at No. 71 Laurens street, upon the body of Anna E. Durham, late a danseuse at the Bowery theatre, whose death, as we announced yesterday, was caused by her dress catching fire by coming in contact with the fcotlights while she was performing on the night of the 23d ult. The deceased was conveyed to her residence soon after the accident, and although every effort was made to save her life, yet she expired on Wednesday night, after suffering the most intense pain. The jury in this case rendered a verdict of "accidental death." The deceased was 15 years of age, was very prepossessing in her manners and appearance, and was an especial favorite at the Bowery. hiss Durham was a native of Newark, N. J.

LOST HIS LIFE IN ENDRAVORING TO SAVE THAT OF AN THER -Coroner O'Donnell was called yesterday to Thomas Maghareen, lying dead in Seventy eighth street, near Eighth avenue, who came to his death from severe burns received in his endeavors to extinguish the burning clothes of a little boy who, venturing too near a pile of burning brushwood, was enveloped in flames, and would, in all probathe child's life he was burned in a shocking manner, from the effects of which he lingered until yesterday, when death put an end to his sufferings. The deceased was 35 years of age, and was born in Ireland. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury.

EFATAL ACCIDENT.—Corcner Gamble held an inquest

yesterday, at the Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of Hugh Rockford, a native of Ireland, who came to his death from injuries received in the stone yard foot of Twenty-sixth street, East river, by a slab of stone fail-ing upon him, and crushing him in a severe manner. The jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death." The deceased was about thirty years of age.

RECOGNITION OF A BEAD BODY. - The body of a drowned man, found at Governor's Island some days ago, on whom an inquest was held by Coroner O'Donnell, has been identified as that of Patrick Joyce. Deceased had been in the employ of Mr. Seymour, of Peekskill, for whom he had been long a steady workman. It is said that the decrased, although only a laborer, succeeded in accumulating a bandsome sum of money, which he deposited in the Bank of North America, in Wall street, for safe keeping.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT RAPE. James Sheridan was taken into custody, by Sergeant Justice Bogart, charging him with having, on the 15th inst., attempted to commit a rape upon the person of Catharine Scott. From the affidavit of the complainant it appears that the accused and complainant were employed as waiters in the saloon corner of Broadway and prisoner came into her bedroom and attempted to violate her person. Her cries for help alarming the inmates of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE,

New York, June 22, 1855.
In your paper of this day appears the annoxed correction of a police report:—

Connection—In our account of the arrest of Eli W. Butler, charged with disorderly conduct, we gave the credit to efficer Boynton, of the Third ward police. Since the publication of the same, we have been requested by officer Bowyer, of the Chief's effice, to say that it was he who took the accused into custody on the occasion referred to. the secused into custody on the occasion referred to.

You have been imposed upon by the contemptible wretch who has sent communications on the same subject to the New York Tribune and Sun, purporting to be signed by me. I have had nothing to do with the arrest of Butier, nor do I claim any of the glory attached theretc.

R. W. BOWYER.

Political Intelligence.

A majority of the Whig State Committee of Maine have called a State Convention of the party at Portland, on the 28th inst., to nominate a Governor, &c. The Dowltes and Know Nothing "republican" fusionists don't like the movement at all.

don't like the movement at all.

We understand, says the Cadiz (Ohio) Sentinel of the 20th inst., that the Rev. Mr. Parks, of the Associate Natorn church, at the communion table of his church in Mocredeld township, on last Sabbath week, excluded all persons from the table who were connected with the Order of Know Nothings.

The Know Nothings.

The Know Nothing Council No. 147, located at Lynn, Conn., the charter of which was lately revoked by the Grand Council of the State, has published a manifesto denouncing the Order, and recommending the people of Counceticut to unite for the purpose of overthrowing Americanism in that State.

The democratic organs of Tennessee claim fifteen thousane majority for Andrew Johnson, their candidate for Governor, at the coming election, and the Know Nothing journals are sanguine that Meredith P. Gentry will be elected by at least twenty thousand majority.

Governor Johnson, of Georgia, having received a letter

will be elected by at least twenty thousand majority. Governor Johnson, of Georgia, having received a letter from Major J. H. Howard, requesting him to join the late Columbus movement for the formation of a great Southern party, replies that he at present has no cause to desert the democrats; and as he has been under the banner of that party for a long time, he thinks he will continue to act with them, and battle against all outsiders.

A Kansas meeting was held in Providence, R. I., on the 21st inst., Governor Hoppin in the chair, at which it was resolved that the principle of popular sovereignty in the Territory had been violated in the recent elections, and the constitution of the United States outraged. Some speeches were made, and the meeting adjourned, fully convinced that the country was saved.

Mr. Joseph Hiss, who was expelled from the Massachusetts Legislature, is sustained by the Know Nothing Council to which he belongs, in Boston, and is now the delegate to the State Council that will meet next week.

Affairs in Washington.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Standard.]

Washington, June 15, 1855.

Capt. Ingraham at Washington—Interview with Secretary Dobbin—His Probable Appointment.

There was a burs of enthusiasm this morning in the halls of the Navy Department, when it became known that our gallant countryman and cherished South Carolinian, Capt. Ingraham, was clossted with Mr. Secretary Dobbin. This first interview between these distinguished sentlemen, was of the kindest and most complimentary character, and it is understool that the famous Ingraham has been honored with a shadee of stations. It is probable that he will accept hap post of commander at the New York Navy Yard, which will afford him occupation and interest. We are all proud of Ingraham, he is so modest, with all his rase merit and great courage. Though fragile in form, he shows an eagle eye and strong physiognomy. He has left for Charleston via New York.

POLICE FORCE.—The Council of Hoboken on Wednesday evening elected the persons who are to constitute the Police force of the city, viz.: Chief of Police, Charles S. Bernard; officers of the First ward, George J. Gear, and James Curren; Scound ward, Ferdinand Hermann and Owen Casol; Third ward, Morgan Francis and Wm. Cherry. Yesterday these persons took the oath of office, and this racerning enter upon the discharge of its duties. CHUPAGE DEDICATION.—To-morrow the Catholic Church of St. Mary, in Hoboken, will be dedicated by Right Rev. Bishapp Baley, Bishop of Newark, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

GLING NUISANCE -Thursday was, meteorologically speak ing, the first of summer, it being the only day we have far we have had spring weather, with humid air and moist, cold winds, which, though welcome, as it has insured us against drought, has been most unseasonable and injurious to early summer vegetables and corn. A few warm days will fill our markets with new potatoes, berries and green truck, which want but warmth to ripen in profusion. A scientific wissacre down east, accounts for the colo weather by saying it is caused by two immerse spots lately seen on the surface of the sun. This explanation would be satisfactory were it not that the largest spotever seen on the sun was only 50,000 miles in circumference, a space too small, secording to the laws governing the radiation and transmission of heat, to affect the temperature of the earth one half a degree. This fact, of course, 'knocks spots' out of the theory. There is one production (not vegetable,) which the warm sun will soon convert into an intolerable nuissnee, viz: the span or inch worms in our public perks and promenating grounds. These noisome vermin can even now be seen in the Park hanging from severy tree, dangling in mid sir an impalpable films, on their way to the ground, where it uninterrupted they change into millars, who ascend and lay their eggs in the bark of the trees to again become worms. If these insects would go through this transformation without interfering with any one else, they might be tolerated; but they have a most uncomfortable habit of clinging to the hats, outs, bonnets or dresses of the passers by, that makes them perfectly unbearsfule. No doubt, it is because of the absence of birds that these vermin thrive. The bird is their natural enemy, and in the forests they make short work of the working senerating in the bark of trees, but in the vicinity of populated districts, the birds have even a greater enemy in man, who shoots, mains and destroys them without mercy. But still there is no reason why these vermin should be allowed to infest trees in large cities. Proper care would soon remove them. If trees were washed with strong alkaline or acid solutions, and the branches were scraped in early spring, it would do much towards freeing our public grounds. Cutting the bark and inserting a preparation of sulphur has been tried with good effe few warm days will fill our markets with new potato berries and green truck, which want but warmth to

OLD MILITARY COMPANIES-THE PHILADELPHIA FIRST PROOP CITY CAVALRY .- In our notice of volunteer miliore company eminently deserving most honorable men-tion, which seems to have been overlooked. Allusion is and, which seems to have been overlooked. Allusion is had to the "First Troop City Cavalry," of Philadelphia. This company reflects the highest honor upon the city and State to which it belongs, and is well known throughout the country. During the trying scenes of the revolution of '75, it rendered most effective service, and was the favorite body guard of Gen Washington. From that day to the present its active organization has been kept up, and the company has ever been referred to with pride by Pennsylvanians, and has been claimed by them as the cavalry correct of our country. This is owing not pride by Pennsylvanians, and has been claimed by them as the cavality corps of our country. This is owing not less to its efficiency and exalted reputation as a thoroughly drilled troop, reliable in every emergency, than to the high personal character of those who comprise its roll of members. Its archives would doubtlees furnish ample material for a volume of surpassing interest; and it is hoped that some member of the troop will farmish an account of it, for publication. The captain of this arcount of it, for publication. The captain of this troop, John Butler, Eq., a most accomplished cavalry officer, was knowed by President Polk with the commission of Captain of Cavalry in the army at the commencement of the late war with Mexico, where he fell a victim to the climate, in the faithful discharge of his duty.

Grand Musical Festival.—The Scoperfest, or annual

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The Sangerfest, or annual estival of the German vocal societies of the different States, will be held in this city on the 25th and 26th inst. The practice of holding these festivals originated in Germany, the composer Eisfeldt being the first and the most active in getting them up. most every village and town in Germany has its band of singers, who hold regular weekly or monthly meetings, at which they have concerts. These concerts are always well attended, and help to foster that love of music which appears natural to the German as well as the Italian character. Eisfeldt was the first to conceive the idea of bringing these societies together every year, at a grand festival, and through his exertions a large number were assembled at Wurzburg, in the year 1845. Several were held since then; but the revolutionary struggles of 1848, by which all Germany was convulsed, put a stop to them, and we believe none have ever been held since. About three years ago, however, they ware revived in this country, to which the Germans have brought their instinctive love of music. Over forty societies were present at the first celebration, and at least ten thousand spectators were assembled on the occasion in Elm Park. This year extensive preparations have been made for the Sangerfest, and if promises to be more brilliant than in any former year. It is expected that between forty and fifty societies will be present, numbering all together twelve hundred singers. The Mayor and several of the heads of departments and of the city officials, will be present. The arrangements are under the direction of the Fest or musical director, Mr. Rudolph Lexow, who will read an address. The festival will begin on the 25th inst, when a grand concert will be given in the Metropolitan Theatre, and terminate on the 26th with a pic nic in him Park. At all these gatherings the most perfect harmony prevails, and every one seems to be actuated by a feeling of good fellowship and fraternity. To-morrow the yarious societies will be received by the Son-

TEMPERANCE MEETING IN THE TENTH WARD.—The temperance society of the Tenth ward last night held a meeting, in the Presbyterian church in Alien street, near Grand. The object of the meeting was to put the temperance men in proper spirit for the great temperance temperance men in proper spirit for the great temperance cemosstration to come off in the Broadway Tabernacle. Owing perhaps to the dubious state of the weather in the early part of the evening, there were not more than fifty persons present. Mr. J. T. Brooks occupied the chair. At the opening of the meeting Mr. Richard Houston favored the audience with a temperance song, which took very well. Mr. J. T. Oliver was then introduced, who made a long speech, pitching promisciously into every one opposed to the Maine law. Some other orations of the same stamp were delivered by other speakers, after which the company adjourned.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF POST OFFICE MISMANAGEMENT

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF POST OFFICE MISMANAGEMENT .-Another instance came to our knowledge resterday of officials. It appears a Mr. N. Hooper, of State street, Boston, sent a draft on the Metropolitan Bank, for a con-siderable amount, to Messrs. T. Derby & Co., of this city, siderable amount, to Messrs. T. Derby & Co., of this city, on the first day of May last, an I although the letter was properly directed, stratege to say, it found its way to the dead letter office in Washington, and from there was sent back to Mr. Hooper, who remailed it to New York, where it was received by the person for whom it was intended seven weeks after date. No doubt hundreds of just such cases occur daily, that never come to light, owing to their being husbed up, or thought too trivial for publication. But it is evident that a Post Office system so loosely arranged as to admit of even one case of this kind, is deserving of the severest reprobation, and calls loudly for reform. The feeling is becoming general throughout the country that our Post Office Department is an old fogy humbug, that had better be abolished forthwith, and the letter carrying done by expresses.

Paradro of the Second Brigade.—The Second Brigade under command of Brigadier General Yates, made their

annual spring parade yesterday. This command is composed of the Fourth regiment, Col. Hincken; Fifth regiment, Col. Schwartzwalder, and the Sixth regiment, Col. Pinckney. They naraded to Hamilton square, and were there thoroughly drilled in field manacuveing. They were furnished with a day's rations, and did not return to the city until late in the evening.

ENCAMPMENT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.-The official orpare themselves for their grand encampment at King-ston, which will commence on the 9th of July and con-tinue for one week. Noll's band will accompany them. During their stay a grand ball will be given, to which the ladies of Kingston have been invited.

THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY .- The twenty second annual commencement of the New York University will be Union square, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 10 o'slock A. M. The class who graduate this year have the reputation of being the ablest ever sent out of the University. The lecture before the Association of the Alumni will be delivered by Rev. J. M. Matthews, D. D., on Tuesday evening, the 26th inst.

A Young Girl Run Over By A WAGON.—A young missive and the contract was and the contract of the con

named margaret McAnders, was run over by a horse and wag a on Thursday afternoon, at the corner of Ninth avenue and Fifty-first street. The wayon was driven by two women, who did not stop to he ip the injured girl, but drove off and were soon out of sight. The girl, who was much injured, was conveyed to her residence by an officer.

ed by Mr. Lightbody, that the fire at his printing ink ed by Mr. Lightbody, that the fire at his printing ink factory on Thursday evening, was such a small matter that it will not interfere with his business in the least, as no part of the machbiasry was Mamaged, and he can aupply his customers as 'asual.

IMPORTANT TO MANAGARS AND ARTISTS.—We have lately recorded the death of a young woman, a member of the corps du ballet at the Bowery theatre. Her clothes took fire from the flaring of the gas at the foot lights. Some time since we called attention to the fact that in all the best theatres the foot-lights were covered with wire shields, as a preventive against such, accidents. Two or three of the city theatres have not yet adopted this precaution. We trust, for the sake of humanity, that they will lose no time in putting up wire shields for both A meeting of the Census Marshals was held last night

in the Broadway House-Mr. Wm. Arbuthrot acting as chairman, and D. C. Henderson as secretary. Reports from the several wards were received, which, though they did not contain any figures, were interesting, inso much as they gave a clue to many important facts. It is found that the population in the Second and Third wards has decreased since the last census was taken, while the number of shops, stores and warehouses have been augmented during the same pariod. The First ward has increased, owing, to the large number of emigrant boarding houses, principally German, started there of late years. The operations of the Castle Garden emigrant depot will no doubt eventually diminish the num ber of inhabitants, as emigrants going West will be im-mediately shipped off, and not permitted to remain in the city. The Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards will show little or no increase; but all the other up town wards will be found to have added largely to their permanent population. Tak-ing the increase between the years 1845 and 1850 as an average, (and there is reason to believe it will exceed it this year,) the population of the city cannot be far from 825,000. This includes, of course, all the permanent and floating population; also, those who dwell in ships and boats in the East river, as

course, all the permanent and stoating population; also, those who dwell in ships and boats in the East river, as far as the Brocklyn shore. Thus, the sailors and marines on board the North Carolina are to be counted in the census of this city, instead of Brocklyn. This is owing to the claim of this city extending to low water mark on the other side of the East river.

It is found that, on an average, there are about five persons in a family, and two families in a house. What constitutes a family is somewhat indefinite. A house with fifty boarders is one family; a lad rooming by himseli is a family; but the average of all is, as stated, a fraction less than five.

The Marshala say their work is now about half done, and that it is more than probable they will be able to give a number of totals by the second week in July; but complete returns cannot be expected before the end of that month. The census this year will be very full, but there is a fear that, in some important particulars, it will be defective. For instance, it would be well, for many public and humanitarian considerations, to know the number of persons engaged, and the amount of money involved in, prostitution in this city.

No accurate estimate has ever been had, but were it known, the figures would no doubt appal the publit, and show a cancer on the body politic few people have any idea of. As most of the unfortunate women engaged in this business were formerly of some occupation—stanstresses and the like—they give their late employments, which the Marshals, according to their instructions, are compelled to put down, and so of other matters equally important and interesting. The charge brought against the census Marshals by some of the city papers, that they are incompetent, careiess and insecurate, is untrue; as a body, they seem desirous of cloing their duty fatifully, though, of course, some of them may not be as faithful and accurate as the public could wish. It is due to the Marshals who attend to their duty to ferret out those who do not. It

Personal Intelligence.

George Law was entertained yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel by a party of his personal and political friends. The Hon. E. B. Bartlett, of Kentucky, President of the grand National Know Nothing Council, and several others from Virginia, Kentucky, and Pennsylva-

The Honorable Pierre Soulé, late Minister for the Unised States at Spain, and A. Dudley Mann, arrived in the city last night, and are stopping at the Metropolitan

on his way to Kansas.

The other day ox-Governor Tazewell, of Virginia, now Si years of age, was warranted by the City Inspector of Norfelk to answer before the Mayor's Court the charge of permitting a nuisance on his premises. The ex-Governor conducted his own case, the Beacon says, with hands tremulous, eyes partially dimmed, and voice hus ky, but with a mind apparently unimpaired—the last of his generation of the bar shood up to plead his own case before a Mayor's Court. He still displayed the great legal acumen and extraordinary abilities which won him such celebrity at the bar, in our highest State courts and the Supreme Court of the United States thirty odd years ago. The charge was dismissed. Mr. Tazewell was a member of the Senate when Jackson was chosen President, and, during the early stage of his administration was his ablest supporter in that body. Subsaquently he went that opposition, preferring Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Van Baren. General Jackson offered him the mission to Loodon before the appointment was given to Mr. Milane, and proposed that he should undertake a revision of our tariff system by means of a treaty with the British government. Mr. Tacewell was a free tradems, and earnestly desired to get rid of the probactive feature of our impost system, but he declined the appointment, under the conviction that the constitution oid not vest the authority for that purpose in the treaty making power. Jackson's notion of construing the constitution as he understood it, carried him to a different on his way to Kansas. making power. Jackson's notion of construing the constitution as he understood it, carried him to a different conclusion; but the idea found no favor with the old Virginia statesman, and, being a conscientious man, be argued the question with Old Hickory until he was induced to abandon the scheme. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Tazewell was one of the most venerable looking men in the Senate. Of stately proportions and commanding presence, he was about the most striking figure in the chamber, then filled with the flower of the older statesmen of the republic.

Hon. Charles Summer has been saveral days in the

chamber, then filled with the flower of the older statesmen of the republic.

Edn. Charles Summer has been several days in the interior of Kentucky, and intends extending his journey to the Mammoth Cave.

ARRIVALS.

At the St. Nicholas Hotel—Mr. Lacayo and son, England, Adrian Zalava. Juan Tabarren, London; G. Nagnet. Paris; E. B. Lane, Virginia; J. T. Pioken, Washington, D. C.; Miss Hungerford, do.; P. L. Laqurennes, Philadelphia.

At the Metropolitan Hotel—Capt. J. B. Sproull, Cinclinati, Capt. Arnold Syberg, Philadelphia; Dr. Mercier, New Grieans; D. O'Ryan de acuna, Madrid; S. H. Lamborn, Washington, D. C.; Thos. J. Galt, do.; Lucien Carr, St. Louis; O. P. Palmer, do.; C. Hurry, Cinclinati.

At the Astor House—Hon. J. M. Botts, Virginia; D. M. Bildreth, New Orleans; W. R. Hallett, Mobile; J. Routh, Louisiana; G. B. Rymond, Philadelphia; A. Charbenne, Paris; Capt. Adams, U. S. N.; O. Clark, Toxas.

At the Smithsonian House—G. L. Stone, Alabams; Rev. Lacate Carrier, V. Lacayon.

Seventeenth ward police, in accordance with directions of the Chief of Pelice, reports the number of buildings in the Seventeenth ward (Green Point), at 922, of which, including 61 stores, 617 are frames, and 122, including 31 stores, are brick buildings. Number of churches, 5. There are twelvelbuildings in course of construction.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

Our London and Paris Correspondence.

The steamship Ariel, Capt Lefevre, of the Vanderbilt line, arrived yesterday aftermon from Havre, whomse she sailed at 6 o'clock P. M. of the 9th inst. She arrived at her dock at about 3 o'clock. She brings one day's later intelligence from Paris than remained by

Annexed is a list of Americans registered at the be house of Livingston, Wolls & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse,

There are some additional items of interest from Spain. The judicial investigation into the case of the onspirators arrested on the 28th of May was actively proceeding. One of the sergeants of the Del Principe regiment, who is compromised in that affair, has, it is said, made disclosures which have placed in the hands of the government all the threads of the vast conspiracy which has exploded in several points of the Spanish territory. It was in consequence of these reve-lations that General Ros de Olano, director of the infantry, had left in haute for Toledo, where a plot had een formed in which it was sought to involve the pupils of the military school. Five of the Spanish Ministers, namely, M. Luzuriaga, M. Madoz, M. Lujan, M. Santa Cruz and M. Aguirre, had given in their resig-nations. The Patric says that the motives of their retirement are entirely personal, and will effect ne-change in the policy of the Spanish government. In referring more particularly to M. Luzuriaga, it states that his resignation is caused solely by bad health, and pays the following tribute to his merits —

The loyalty of his character, and the intelligent firm-ness which he has exhibited in affairs, frequently of a difficult and complicated nature, have mainly preserv-ed the good understanding which was on the point of being interrupted, between the United States and Spain. The relations of the Spanish government with the cabi-net of Washington have never been better than they are at this moment.

istry of foreign affairs, possesses a fortune of several millions of france. In consenting to make part of the new cabinet, M. Zabaia gives proof of the confid which he entertains in the government whose response bility he is about to share. M. Bruil, the successor of M. Mados, Minister of Finance, is a rich banker of Sara-gossa, whose patriotism and financial experience point ed him out as the fittest person to fill that important office. It is only recently that he generously offered the by placing at its disposal the whole of his fortune. Of teandres and Huelves-but little is known here. They are members of the Constituent Assembly, and are, me loubt, amongst the most distinguished members of that bedy. The Queen has given her sanction to all these

A very absurd duel recently took place between General Concha, brother of the Captain General of Cuba, and the Marquis of Albaida, in consequence of a discussion in one of the rooms set apart in the Cortes for depasion in one of the rooms set apart in the Cortes for depa-ties, and in which Orense was, as is much his woat, rudes and ungentlemanly. They fought with sabres (long, straight, heavy wespons), and at the very outset of the combat General Concha perceived that his antagonis was utterly ignorant of fence. Thereupon he refused to continue, and insisted on pistols. The seconds, desirous to prevent bloodshed, put in unlimited powder, the con-sequence of which was that Concha was wouded in the hand by his own weapon. Orense, raising his pistol per-pendicularly to fire in the air, received a slight hart is the face from his own bullet. A precious affair, at which everybody is laughing, between a Captain Gona-ral and the chief of the republicans.

Our London Correspondence.

of Sebastopol-The Successes of the Allies-The Baltic Fleet close to Cronstadt-The Position of Austria-Serious Considerations-The Carling Insurrection in Spain.

The debate on the war in the House of Commens still continues. It affords honorable members an opportunity of easing their minds on the subject; out as it is not likely to entail any defeat upon the government, or lead to any result whatever, and as, noreover, the speeches are unusually dull and stu-

pid, I will spare your readers an account of them.
The telegraphic communications between Varna
and Balaklava, which had been momentarily interrupted, have again been resumed, and we learn that
the third bombardment of Sebastopol commenced. on the 6th June. This will probably be the final one. The tide of success is now high in favor of the allies. The Russians are disheartened by the re-cent terrible slaughter on the night of the 23d, when the French stormed their works near the central battery; and the destruction of nearly 300 ves-sels in the Sea of Azoff, of all their stores of grain, their forts, &c., is a blow they cannot well recover. to have to announce to you shortly that the garrison of Sebastopol has retreated into the interior, or, shandoning the town, shut Staelf up in the great

Northern fort on the other side. chakoff, in a despatch to his government, states that on the night of the 22d the Russian loss was 2,500 men, among whom was General Adierberg. He does not say a word about the still more sangu nary affair on the following night. It was a terrible hand to hand fight with sword, bayonet and dagger, such as the Scotch clans used to have in the

hand to band fight with aword, bayonet and dagger, such as the Scotch clans used to have in the good old times. More men were killed than at Alma. At all events, it is but due to the Russians to say that they fight like men.

We learn to day by telegraph that the allied squadron in the Gulf of Finland was at anchor only five miles west of Cronstadt. The Governor of Cronstadt, General de Dehn, had telegraphed the news to St. Petersburg, which is no very great distance, as a giance at the map will show you. It strikes me the Baltio fleet have an ide fixe of making some the Baltio fleet have an ide fixe of making some the Baltio fleet have an ide fixe of making some the Baltio fleet have an ide fixe of making some the Baltio fleet have an ide fixe of making some the Baltio fleet have an ide fixe of making some the Baltio fleet have an ide fixe of making some the Baltio fleet have an ide fixe of making some the Baltio fleet have an ide fixe of making some the Baltio fleet have an allow set of processle, which were immediately declined by the smbassadors of France and England, without a discussion. Germany will now probably declare a strict neutrality, and it is already hinted that Austria will dismiss 100,000 of her troops on the Galidian fromtier, after first coming to a scoret understanding with Russia that neither party will take the offensive. This will enable Russia to send all the troops with Russia that he there party will take the offensive. This will enable Russia to send all the troops as the bean concentrating in Poland to oppose an attack by Austria into the Crimes.

So much for the advantage to the Western Powers of an Austria ally. The same thing has occurred in the Danublan Principalities. Russia being aware that Austria will not attack her, water of the greater portion of the troops she had there as long as the troops were on the Danub-, to support Schastopol.

It is still to be seen how the Westerp governments will interpret this new "expectar", position" of Austria. There is no tear of Austria poi